

immaculate; . . . wing about 380 mm." The color of the facial disks is not mentioned. Knight in his 'Birds of Maine,' prefers to treat such birds as "extremely pale or faded individuals of the typical Horned Owl," considering the species non-migratory. This course, however, seems hardly justifiable, and to my mind the present additional records of birds identical respectively with the Labrador and the northwest Canadian forms seem sufficient proof that they have come as occasional migrants from these precarious portions of the species' range, driven from their usual year-round haunts by some causes which we have not yet wholly fathomed: but no doubt chiefly through failure of the food supply in their home regions. These constitute the first definite record for Massachusetts of the Labrador Horned Owl, and the second and third records for the Arctic Horned Owl in the same state.

VARIATION IN THE GALAPAGOS ALBATROSS.

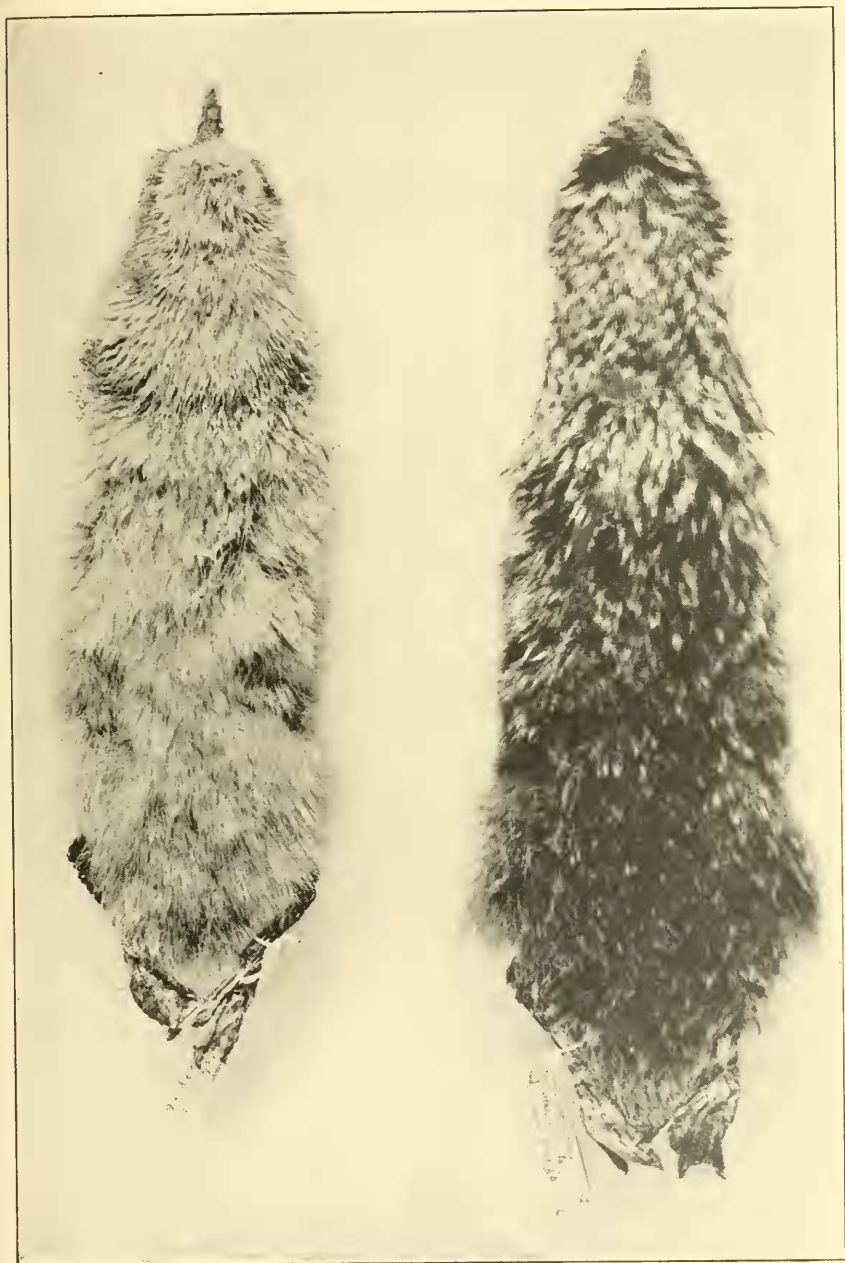
BY LEVERETT MILLS LOOMIS.

*Plates XIV-XVI.*¹

FOR an albatross, the Galapagos Albatross (*Diomedea irrorata*) has a peculiar distribution. It breeds in the Southern Hemisphere within less than two degrees of the equator and, so far as known, only on Hood Island of the Galapagos Archipelago. After reproduction it apparently migrates southward, as far at least as the coast of Peru.

The island isolation of this bird during its breeding season and its large size render it an attractive subject for a study of variation. The most striking differences occur in the coloration of the downy young and in the form of the bill in sexually mature individuals taken at their rookery.

¹ I am under obligations to Mr. Charles B. Barrett and Mr. L. R. Reynolds for the photographs reproduced in these plates. Mr. Reynolds photographed the downy young and the bills showing side aspect and Mr. Barrett enlarged the latter to natural size and photographed the other bills.



DOWNY YOUNG OF *DIOMEDEA IRRORATA*

